Western States Coronavirus Survey
Public Health & Economics Results
Montana State University-Bozeman & University of Denver
April 10-27, 2020

Contents

Note: Full sets of weighted frequencies and marginal percentages are available for each state in separate documents.

Executive Summary

The Western States Coronavirus Survey was administered online between April 10 and April 27, 2020, with residents of Colorado (April 10-19), Montana (April 10-27), North Dakota (April 10-25), and Utah (April 10-15). A total of 2,220 individuals responded, with 503 in Colorado, 738 in Montana, 481 in North Dakota, and 498 in Utah. Margins of error associated with each state's overall sample are reported in the methods notes section. That section also includes a description of the data weighting procedures. Analysis in this report is provided by Drs. Eric Raile, David Parker, and Elizabeth Shanahan of Montana State University-Bozeman and by Dr. Pavielle Haines of the Center on American Politics at the University of Denver. The present report focuses on public health and economic fallout related to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). The report also includes information about the public's willingness to adapt to public health directives and about support for various public policy actions to address the impacts of the virus.

Cross tabulations on pages 4-19 provide certain state-specific results. However, the following are key initial findings from the data across the four states:

- People are generally less concerned about their own personal risk of catching or becoming seriously ill from the coronavirus but are more concerned about such outcomes for people they know. Majorities in all four states believe they have little or no risk of catching the coronavirus, while roughly 70 percent worry that someone they know will become ill with the virus. Women tend to report being more worried about coronavirus and its impacts than do men. A majority of people report that the coronavirus is a source of significant stress in their lives ("moderately" or "very" stressful), with women again reporting higher levels of stress than men. Younger individuals tend to report higher levels of stress and disruption associated with the coronavirus.

- People are generally not very worried about being able to get tested or treated—about 60-65 percent express little or no worry about access to tests if they develop symptoms of the disease. People are more concerned that someone in their social circle will become seriously ill than they

are concerned that the healthcare system will become overloaded. This suggests that people are not necessarily thinking about the coronavirus as a public health issue with consequences for them as individuals. Instead, they are thinking about the coronavirus as a widespread issue that the public health system has the resources to address.

- When considering the impact of the coronavirus, people are generally more concerned about the collapse of the economy than the collapse of the healthcare system. About one-third to one-half of people across all four states are "moderately" or "very" worried about local availability of healthcare services because of the coronavirus, while roughly three-quarters of people fear the collapse of small businesses in their state and a national economic depression.

- Relatively few people have had any problem accessing healthcare so far, and very few have contracted the coronavirus itself. A larger percentage have experienced economic fallout from the coronavirus, specifically in lost income and wages. Between 15-20% of adults in each state have been laid off or furloughed due to the coronavirus.

- People are highly attentive to news on the coronavirus, with television being the most important source. People are hungry for information about many aspects of the pandemic, but the most important information is about cures and vaccines. Interestingly, despite the majority of people believing that they would not have trouble accessing care, information about medical supplies is the second-most important type of information being sought. As an additional oddity, economic indicators are regarded as relatively less important. Further, people overall are much more interested in what scientists are saying about the coronavirus than what political, business, and religious leaders are saying.

- Despite concerns about the economy, the vast majority of people appear to be complying with public health guidelines. Unnecessary social interactions and trips outside the home are down for most people, and the majority of people are being more proactive about hygiene.

- Overall, people are looking for government intervention. Majorities of 65 percent or greater support a federal stay-at-home order. A majority of Republicans, Democrats, and Independents in all four states support such a federal directive. This suggests that although protestors advocating for the reopening of the economy are gaining a great deal of media attention, they represent a small minority. Views about whether government stay-at-home orders are necessary to achieve compliance from the public basically correspond to the current state-level policies.

- People are also looking to the government to address the economic fallout of the pandemic. Large majorities, regardless of partisanship, support government financial assistance to individuals and small businesses. People are much less convinced about financial assistance for large corporations.

- The overall takeaway seems to be that people are worried about the economy and are worried that someone they know will get sick or die. They do not seem to envision the healthcare system being overburdened to the point of collapse — or at the very least do not make the connection that they or their loved ones could be impacted by such a collapse. They appear to be willing to take precautionary measures to prevent the spread of coronavirus and would like government guidelines and enforcement. However, they also expect government to take unprecedented and dramatic steps to mitigate economic loss.

Methods Notes

The Western States Coronavirus Survey was administered online between April 10 and April 27, 2020, with residents of Colorado (April 10-19), Montana (April 10-27), North Dakota (April 10-25), and Utah (April 10-15). A total of 2,220 individuals responded, with 503 in Colorado, 738 in Montana, 481 in North Dakota, and 498 in Utah. The purpose of the survey was to assess public attitudes and self-reported behaviors related to the coronavirus pandemic. A representative sample of respondents from each state was recruited from Qualtrics's online probability panel. Resulting data were weighted by age, gender, education, race, ethnicity, and urban versus rural residence to match U.S. Census Bureau data for each state. The survey was funded by Montana State University–Bozeman and the Center on American Politics at the University of Denver. The separate marginal percentage documents were produced by the Human Ecology Learning and Problem Solving (HELPS) Lab at Montana State University—Bozeman.

Sampling and Margin of Error Details

The population of interest included all adults in each target state. Based on the respective population size and number of respondents per state, the overall margins of error are:

- +/- 4.4 percentage points for Colorado
- +/- 3.6 percentage points for Montana
- +/- 4.5 percentage points for North Dakota
- +/- 4.4 percentage points for Utah

These margins of error are the most conservative overall estimates for each state, using a confidence level of 95% and a response distribution of 50%. However, margins of error will be larger when analyzing subpopulations in cross tabulation analyses. Respondents were screened out if they were under the age of eighteen, did not live in one of the target states, or finished the survey in less than one-third of the median completion time.

Questionnaire

This 20-minute online survey included a range of public health questions related to the coronavirus pandemic, as well as standard political and demographic items. Respondents were asked about their level of concern surrounding the coronavirus pandemic, the level of disruption to their lives, their social distancing practices, and their preferred policy solutions, among other topics. When possible, language was modeled after items from the American National Election Study, the Pew Research Center, Gallup, and General Social Survey.

Weighting Procedure

To ensure that the sample of respondents reflected the adult population in each state, the samples were weighted using iterative proportional fitting. Also known as raking, this procedure forces sample margins to approximate population margins for key demographic traits. These traits included age, gender, education, race, ethnicity, and urban versus rural residence. Based on these characteristics, a weight was assigned to each respondent. Respondents from under-sampled demographic groups received larger weights to ensure their attitudes and behaviors were fairly represented in the aggregate results. For instance, the CDC reported that 48.1% of Coloradans received a flu shot during the 2018-2019 flu season. In the unweighted Colorado sample, 58.9% of respondents said they got a flu shot. After weighting, a likely more accurate 48.9% of the sample said they got a flu shot. Weights were truncated at 6.0 to avoid overweighting the data.

Colorado Weighted Cross Tabulation Results

Notes: The tables below are cross tabulations of variables. Row percentages may not equal 100% exactly due to rounding. The information in parentheses for each row (n=) is the number of observations for that category overall. The data are weighted for a full adult sample as described in the methods notes.

Table 1: Colorado Coronavirus Stress by Gender

Response categories	Not at all stressful	A little stressful	Moderately stressful	Very stressful
Female (n=260)	3%	23%	40%	33%
Male (n=238)	12%	38%	33%	17%

Question text: How would you describe the coronavirus outbreak as a source of stress in your life?

Brief discussion: Overall, women in Colorado tend to report higher levels of stress due to the coronavirus than do men. This is particularly noteworthy for the "very stressful" category.

Table 2: Colorado Coronavirus Disruption by Gender

Response categories	Not at all	Just a little	Some	A lot
Female (n=260)	1%	15%	41%	44%
Male (n=238)	11%	20%	36%	32%

Question text: How much, if at all, has your life been disrupted by the coronavirus outbreak?

Brief discussion: Overall, women in Colorado tend to report higher levels of disruption due to coronavirus than do men.

Table 3: Colorado Coronavirus Worry by Gender

Response categories	Not at all worried	A little worried	Moderately worried	Very worried
Female (n=261)	10%	38%	33%	19%
Male (n=231)	17%	34%	31%	19%

Question text: How worried are you about each of these potential health impacts of the coronavirus on yourself personally? - Catching the coronavirus

Brief discussion: Overall, worry about catching the coronavirus is similar between women and men in Colorado.

Table 4: Colorado Coronavirus Stress by Age

Response categories	Not at all stressful	A little stressful	Moderately stressful	Very stressful
Ages 18-29 (n=96)	2%	19%	50%	29%
Ages 30-39 (n=94)	8%	17%	38%	37%
Ages 40-49 (n=87)	6%	14%	41%	39%
Ages 50-59 (n=84)	12%	54%	16%	17%
Ages 60-69 (n=81)	11%	38%	35%	16%
Ages 70+ (n=62)	6%	43%	35%	17%

Question text: How would you describe the coronavirus outbreak as a source of stress in your life?

Brief discussion: Overall, younger age groups tend to report higher levels of stress due to the coronavirus than do older ones. Having children in the home appears to contribute to this higher level of stress.

Table 5: Colorado Coronavirus Disruption by Age

Response categories	Not at all	Just a little	Some	A lot
Ages 18-29 (n=96)	0%	6%	39%	55%
Ages 30-39 (n=94)	9%	21%	32%	39%
Ages 40-49 (n=87)	1%	11%	40%	48%
Ages 50-59 (n=84)	12%	22%	38%	28%
Ages 60-69 (n=81)	2%	24%	45%	29%
Ages 70+ (n=62)	13%	22%	35%	30%

Question text: How much, if at all, has your life been disrupted by the coronavirus outbreak?

Brief discussion: Overall, younger age groups are more likely to report "a lot" of disruption due to the coronavirus than are older age groups. Again, this appears to be linked to having children in the home.

Table 6: Colorado Views of a State Stay-at-home Order by Political Party

Response categories	Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Support	Strongly support
Democrat (n=163)	2%	2%	7%	15%	74%
Republican (n=133)	3%	3%	18%	31%	45%
Independent (n=173)	7%	6%	4%	29%	54%
Something else (n=32)	21%	2%	2%	29%	46%

Question text: To what extent do you support or oppose implementing a stay-at-home order due to the coronavirus for each of the following? - Your state

Brief discussion: Support for a state stay-at-home order is relatively strong regardless of self-identified political party affiliation. However, Democrats are more likely to say they strongly support such a measure.

Table 7: Colorado Social Distancing Behavior by Political Party

Response categories	More often	Same amount	Less often
Democrat (n=164)	75%	18%	6%
Republican (n=133)	71%	20%	9%
Independent (n=174)	77%	13%	10%
Something else (n=32)	64%	26%	10%

Question text: In the last week, did you engage in each of the following activities more often, the same amount, or less often than your usual frequency prior to the coronavirus? - Engaged in social distancing

Brief discussion: Individuals report that they are engaging in social distancing more frequently than they had previously done regardless of self-identified political party affiliation.

Table 8: Colorado Job Loss by Household Income

Response categories	Does not apply to me	Do not expect it soon	Expect it to happen	Already happened	Don't know
$30,000 or less (n=153)	60%	6%	4%	24%	6%
$30,001 - $50,000 (n=90)	48%	12%	5%	31%	5%
$50,001 - $100,000 (n=137)	51%	22%	7%	17%	3%
$100,001 - $150,000 (n=77)	54%	31%	4%	10%	1%
More than $150,000 (n=45)	41%	29%	4%	6%	19%

Question text: For each of the following, please indicate if this is something that has already happened because of the coronavirus, if you expect it to happen in the near future, or if you do not expect it to happen anytime soon. - Being laid off or furloughed from work

Brief discussion: Individuals with household incomes of $50,000 or less are more likely to say that they have already been laid off or furloughed from work. Generally speaking, expected ("expect it to happen") and actual ("already happened") layoffs combined are higher for individuals with household incomes of $100,000 or less than they are for individuals over that threshold.

Montana Weighted Cross Tabulation Results

Notes: The tables below are cross tabulations of variables. Row percentages may not equal 100% exactly due to rounding. The information in parentheses for each row (n=) is the number of observations for that category overall. The data are weighted for a full adult sample as described in the methods notes.

Table 1: Montana Coronavirus Stress by Gender

Response categories	Not at all stressful	A little stressful	Moderately stressful	Very stressful
Female (n=368)	8%	30%	38%	24%
Male (n=362)	14%	42%	28%	16%

Question text: How would you describe the coronavirus outbreak as a source of stress in your life?

Brief discussion: Overall, women in Montana tend to report higher levels of stress due to the coronavirus than do men.

Table 2: Montana Coronavirus Disruption by Gender

Response categories	Not at all	Just a little	Some	A lot
Female (n=368)	4%	24%	41%	31%
Male (n=362)	3%	26%	44%	28%

Question text: How much, if at all, has your life been disrupted by the coronavirus outbreak?

Brief discussion: The overall disruption numbers for Montana do not differ much by gender.

Table 3: Montana Coronavirus Worry by Gender

Response categories	Not at all worried	A little worried	Moderately worried	Very worried
Female (n=362)	18%	39%	29%	14%
Male (n=353)	20%	47%	23%	10%

Question text: How worried are you about each of these potential health impacts of the coronavirus on yourself personally? - Catching the coronavirus

Brief discussion: Overall, women in Montana tend to report higher levels of worry associated with catching the coronavirus than do men.

Table 4: Montana Coronavirus Stress by Age

Response categories	Not at all stressful	A little stressful	Moderately stressful	Very stressful
Ages 18-29 (n=145)	10%	25%	36%	29%
Ages 30-39 (n=120)	3%	31%	35%	31%
Ages 40-49 (n=106)	8%	37%	34%	21%
Ages 50-59 (n=119)	7%	42%	32%	19%
Ages 60-69 (n=132)	20%	41%	30%	10%
Ages 70+ (n=115)	17%	42%	32%	8%

Question text: How would you describe the coronavirus outbreak as a source of stress in your life?

Brief discussion: Overall, younger age groups tend to report higher levels of stress due to the coronavirus than do older ones. Having children in the home appears to contribute to this higher level of stress.

Table 5: Montana Coronavirus Disruption by Age

Response categories	Not at all	Just a little	Some	A lot
Ages 18-29 (n=145)	1%	25%	36%	39%
Ages 30-39 (n=120)	5%	14%	41%	40%
Ages 40-49 (n=106)	2%	28%	39%	31%
Ages 50-59 (n=119)	4%	19%	50%	27%
Ages 60-69 (n=132)	6%	31%	41%	21%
Ages 70+ (n=115)	2%	31%	49%	18%

Question text: How much, if at all, has your life been disrupted by the coronavirus outbreak?

Brief discussion: Overall, younger age groups are more likely to report "a lot" of disruption due to the coronavirus than are older age groups.

Table 6: Montana Views of a State Stay-at-home Order by Political Party

Response categories	Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Support	Strongly support
Democrat (n=167)	0%	1%	12%	28%	59%
Republican (n=248)	3%	13%	16%	36%	31%
Independent (n=232)	5%	5%	16%	38%	36%
Something else (n=90)	7%	10%	35%	19%	30%

Question text: To what extent do you support or oppose implementing a stay-at-home order due to the coronavirus for each of the following? - Your state

Brief discussion: Support for a state stay-at-home order is relatively strong regardless of self-identified political party affiliation. However, Democrats are more likely to say they strongly support such a measure.

Table 7: Montana Social Distancing Behavior by Political Party

Response categories	More often	Same amount	Less often
Democrat (n=167)	80%	14%	6%
Republican (n=248)	64%	29%	7%
Independent (n=232)	68%	23%	9%
Something else (n=90)	61%	29%	10%

Question text: In the last week, did you engage in each of the following activities more often, the same amount, or less often than your usual frequency prior to the coronavirus? - Engaged in social distancing

Brief discussion: Individuals report that they are engaging in social distancing more frequently than they had previously done regardless of self-identified political party affiliation. Democrats provide such an answer most frequently.

Table 8: Montana Job Loss by Household Income

Response categories	Does not apply to me	Do not expect it soon	Expect it to happen	Already happened	Don't know
$30,000 or less (n=277)	51%	12%	7%	28%	3%
$30,001 - $50,000 (n=110)	50%	20%	8%	13%	10%
$50,001 - $100,000 (n=242)	54%	17%	8%	17%	4%
$100,001 - $150,000 (n=69)	53%	22%	9%	14%	2%
More than $150,000 (n=39)	58%	24%	2%	14%	2%

Question text: For each of the following, please indicate if this is something that has already happened because of the coronavirus, if you expect it to happen in the near future, or if you do not expect it to happen anytime soon. - Being laid off or furloughed from work

Brief discussion: Individuals with household incomes of $30,000 or less are more likely to say that they have already been laid off or furloughed from work.

North Dakota Weighted Cross Tabulation Results

Notes: The tables below are cross tabulations of variables. Row percentages may not equal 100% exactly due to rounding. The information in parentheses for each row (n=) is the number of observations for that category overall. The data are weighted for a full adult sample as described in the methods notes.

Table 1: North Dakota Coronavirus Stress by Gender

Response categories	Not at all stressful	A little stressful	Moderately stressful	Very stressful
Female (n=239)	8%	23%	41%	28%
Male (n=239)	14%	33%	36%	18%

Question text: How would you describe the coronavirus outbreak as a source of stress in your life?

Brief discussion: Overall, women in North Dakota tend to report higher levels of stress due to the coronavirus than do men. This is particularly noteworthy for the "very stressful" category.

Table 2: North Dakota Coronavirus Disruption by Gender

Response categories	Not at all	Just a little	Some	A lot
Female (n=239)	5%	13%	44%	39%
Male (n=239)	4%	19%	42%	34%

Question text: How much, if at all, has your life been disrupted by the coronavirus outbreak?

Brief discussion: The overall disruption numbers for North Dakota do not differ much by gender.

Table 3: North Dakota Coronavirus Worry by Gender

Response categories	Not at all worried	A little worried	Moderately worried	Very worried
Female (n=238)	15%	30%	38%	16%
Male (n=236)	19%	46%	28%	8%

Question text: How worried are you about each of these potential health impacts of the coronavirus on yourself personally? - Catching the coronavirus

Brief discussion: Overall, women in North Dakota tend to report higher levels of worry associated with catching the coronavirus than do men.

Table 4: North Dakota Coronavirus Stress by Age

Response categories	Not at all stressful	A little stressful	Moderately stressful	Very stressful
Ages 18-29 (n=125)	7%	21%	43%	29%
Ages 30-39 (n=81)	9%	18%	44%	29%
Ages 40-49 (n=68)	12%	26%	24%	38%
Ages 50-59 (n=74)	13%	26%	46%	14%
Ages 60-69 (n=67)	15%	38%	40%	7%
Ages 70+ (n=66)	13%	48%	26%	13%

Question text: How would you describe the coronavirus outbreak as a source of stress in your life?

Brief discussion: Overall, younger age groups tend to report higher levels of stress due to the coronavirus than do older ones. Having children in the home appears to contribute to this higher level of stress.

Table 5: North Dakota Coronavirus Disruption by Age

Response categories	Not at all	Just a little	Some	A lot
Ages 18-29 (n=125)	6%	11%	34%	49%
Ages 30-39 (n=81)	7%	16%	34%	43%
Ages 40-49 (n=68)	8%	17%	40%	35%
Ages 50-59 (n=74)	2%	5%	62%	31%
Ages 60-69 (n=67)	2%	25%	48%	25%
Ages 70+ (n=66)	2%	28%	48%	23%

Question text: How much, if at all, has your life been disrupted by the coronavirus outbreak?

Brief discussion: Disruption experienced by individuals differs little by age in North Dakota.

Table 6: North Dakota Views of a State Stay-at-home Order by Political Party

Response categories	Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Support	Strongly support
Democrat (n=94)	5%	5%	5%	27%	59%
Republican (n=214)	3%	16%	26%	27%	27%
Independent (n=128)	4%	4%	23%	38%	32%
Something else (n=44)	2%	14%	26%	30%	28%

Question text: To what extent do you support or oppose implementing a stay-at-home order due to the coronavirus for each of the following? - Your state

Brief discussion: Support for a state stay-at-home order is relatively strong regardless of self-identified political party affiliation. However, Democrats are more likely to say they strongly support such a measure.

Table 7: North Dakota Social Distancing Behavior by Political Party

Response categories	More often	Same amount	Less often
Democrat (n=94)	67%	12%	21%
Republican (n=214)	72%	12%	17%
Independent (n=128)	62%	31%	7%
Something else (n=44)	58%	33%	8%

Question text: In the last week, did you engage in each of the following activities more often, the same amount, or less often than your usual frequency prior to the coronavirus? - Engaged in social distancing

Brief discussion: Individuals report that they are engaging in social distancing more frequently than they had previously done regardless of self-identified political party affiliation. Republicans and Democrats provide such an answer most frequently.

Table 8: North Dakota Job Loss by Household Income

Response categories	Does not apply to me	Do not expect it soon	Expect it to happen	Already happened	Don't know
$30,000 or less (n=128)	38%	11%	8%	29%	13%
$30,001 - $50,000 (n=100)	57%	14%	16%	6%	7%
$50,001 - $100,000 (n=168)	49%	25%	6%	18%	2%
$100,001 - $150,000 (n=55)	48%	35%	8%	7%	2%
More than $150,000 (n=30)	59%	24%	4%	8%	5%

Question text: For each of the following, please indicate if this is something that has already happened because of the coronavirus, if you expect it to happen in the near future, or if you do not expect it to happen anytime soon. - Being laid off or furloughed from work

Brief discussion: Individuals with household incomes of $30,000 or less are more likely to say that they have already been laid off or furloughed from work. Generally speaking, expected ("expect it to happen") and actual ("already happened") layoffs combined are higher for individuals with household incomes of $100,000 or less than they are for individuals over that threshold.

Utah Weighted Cross Tabulation Results

Notes: The tables below are cross tabulations of variables. Row percentages may not equal 100% exactly due to rounding. The information in parentheses for each row (n=) is the number of observations for that category overall. The data are weighted for a full adult sample as described in the methods notes.

Table 1: Utah Coronavirus Stress by Gender

Response categories	Not at all stressful	A little stressful	Moderately stressful	Very stressful
Female (n=252)	1%	30%	35%	34%
Male (n=240)	7%	37%	41%	15%

Question text: How would you describe the coronavirus outbreak as a source of stress in your life?

Brief discussion: Overall, women in Utah tend to report higher levels of stress due to the coronavirus than do men. This is particularly noteworthy for the "very stressful" category.

Table 2: Utah Coronavirus Disruption by Gender

Response categories	Not at all	Just a little	Some	A lot
Female (n=252)	1%	11%	35%	53%
Male (n=240)	3%	23%	45%	29%

Question text: How much, if at all, has your life been disrupted by the coronavirus outbreak?

Brief discussion: Overall, women in Utah tend to report higher levels of disruption associated with the coronavirus than do men.

Table 3: Utah Coronavirus Worry by Gender

Response categories	Not at all worried	A little worried	Moderately worried	Very worried
Female (n=242)	11%	38%	34%	17%
Male (n=243)	13%	45%	26%	16%

Question text: How worried are you about each of these potential health impacts of the coronavirus on yourself personally? - Catching the coronavirus

Brief discussion: Overall, women and men in Utah tend to report similar levels of worry associated with catching the coronavirus.

Table 4: Utah Coronavirus Stress by Age

Response categories	Not at all stressful	A little stressful	Moderately stressful	Very stressful
Ages 18-29 (n=131)	5%	23%	47%	25%
Ages 30-39 (n=104)	7%	29%	32%	32%
Ages 40-49 (n=78)	5%	38%	33%	24%
Ages 50-59 (n=71)	1%	39%	37%	23%
Ages 60-69 (n=60)	7%	33%	42%	19%
Ages 70+ (n=53)	4%	51%	30%	15%

Question text: How would you describe the coronavirus outbreak as a source of stress in your life?

Brief discussion: Overall, no clear pattern emerges across age groups in Utah in terms of the level of stress due to the coronavirus.

Table 5: Utah Coronavirus Disruption by Age

Response categories	Not at all	Just a little	Some	A lot
Ages 18-29 (n=132)	1%	15%	29%	55%
Ages 30-39 (n=102)	6%	16%	29%	49%
Ages 40-49 (n=79)	2%	19%	46%	33%
Ages 50-59 (n=71)	0%	13%	61%	26%
Ages 60-69 (n=60)	3%	17%	42%	38%
Ages 70+ (n=53)	1%	31%	46%	22%

Question text: How much, if at all, has your life been disrupted by the coronavirus outbreak?

Brief discussion: Overall, respondents aged 70 and higher have experienced the least disruption in Utah. Otherwise, disruption experienced is similar among individuals regardless of age.

Table 6: Utah Views of a State Stay-at-home Order by Political Party

Response categories	Strongly oppose	Oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Support	Strongly support
Democrat (n=128)	1%	5%	6%	35%	53%
Republican (n=192)	5%	12%	17%	31%	35%
Independent (n=139)	4%	6%	35%	26%	29%
Something else (n=39)	0%	3%	27%	42%	27%

Question text: To what extent do you support or oppose implementing a stay-at-home order due to the coronavirus for each of the following? - Your state

Brief discussion: Support for a state stay-at-home order is relatively strong regardless of self-identified political party affiliation. However, Democrats are more likely to say they strongly support such a measure.

Table 7: Utah Social Distancing Behavior by Political Party

Response categories	More often	Same amount	Less often
Democrat (n=127)	89%	6%	6%
Republican (n=191)	81%	15%	4%
Independent (n=138)	69%	26%	5%
Something else (n=39)	87%	9%	4%

Question text: In the last week, did you engage in each of the following activities more often, the same amount, or less often than your usual frequency prior to the coronavirus? - Engaged in social distancing

Brief discussion: Individuals report that they are engaging in social distancing more frequently than they had previously done regardless of self-identified political party affiliation.

Table 8: Utah Job Loss by Household Income

Response categories	Does not apply to me	Do not expect it soon	Expect it to happen	Already happened	Don't know
$30,000 or less (n=143)	44%	17%	11%	24%	4%
$30,001 - $50,000 (n=100)	45%	11%	6%	22%	17%
$50,001 - $100,000 (n=172)	46%	37%	4%	11%	3%
$100,001 - $150,000 (n=53)	45%	25%	13%	14%	3%
More than $150,000 (n=30)	63%	6%	0%	13%	17%

Question text: For each of the following, please indicate if this is something that has already happened because of the coronavirus, if you expect it to happen in the near future, or if you do not expect it to happen anytime soon. - Being laid off or furloughed from work

Brief discussion: Individuals with household incomes of $50,000 or less are more likely to say that they have already been laid off or furloughed from work.